THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

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DIRECTORY.

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" North..... 6.20 P. M.

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JOHN DOUGALL,
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Jan. 2 1856. 3

POETRY.

ON CANADA.

Among the world's august domains,
O'er all her states and countries,
In sterile lands or fertile plains,
Adorned with nature's beauties,
Where men through myrtle wreaths have trod,
Or bowed with reverence to their God,
Few lands possess and less surpass,
The blessings found in Canada.

Our soil remunerates our toil,
With harvests full abounding,
To distant lands would we repair?
Our waters are surrounding:
Our iron horse shall to all the shores
Where the freemen's feet the oceans
And tell the lands on Pattern strands
The advantages of Canada.

For scenes we need not go abroad
To hear Niagara's torrent flood!
'Twould quench it with its pouring.
Nor need we go to distant parts
For those fair and faithful hearts,
For temples great of Church and State,—
For these are found in Canada.

Yes, we rejoice we're in a land
Where science is prevailing,—
Where knowledge strewn with lib'ral hand
To every one's availing;
That every son's and daughter's lore
May vie with Rome and Greece of yore,
And prove that none beneath the sun
Excel us here in Canada.

Hence freedom dwells in every mind,
No tyrants o'er us riding,
That victory for our sceptre twined,
With knowledge be enduring,
And should our foes our land invade,
The mistress of the sea with aid,
In Ægis clothed, with shield and sword
Would guard our homes in Canada.

And O my God, may all aspire
But for true worth contending,
That wreathes the heart with glory higher
Than laurel olives blending.
May all supremely love thy name,
May love and virtue be our aim,
That on the Rock fools cannot shock,
Saved, blessed and great be Canada.

OMEGA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Little Pauper.

The day was gloomy and chilly. At a freshly opened grave there stood a delicate little girl of five years, the only mourner for the silent heart beneath. Friendless, hopeless, homeless, she had wept till she had no more tears to shed, and now she stood with her scanty clothing fluttering in the chilly wind, pressing her little hands tightly over her heart, as if to still its beating.

"It's no use fretting," said the rough man as he stamped the last shovel-full of earth over all the child had left to love, "fretting won't bring dead folks to life, pity you had'nt got no ship's cousins somewhere, to take care of you; it's a rough world, this 'ere, I tell ye, I don't see how you are going to weather it. Guess I'll take ye round to Mrs. Fetherbees; she's got a power of children, and wants a hand to help her, so come along. If you cry enough to float an ark, it won't do no good."

Allie obeyed him mechanically, turning her head every few minutes to take another and yet another look where her mother was buried.

The morning sun shone in upon an underground kitchen in the crowded city. Mrs. Fetherbee attired in a grey colored calico dress, with any quantity of tinsel jewelry, sat sewing some showy cotton lace on a cheap cotton handkerchief. A boy of five was disputing with a little girl about an apple; from big words, they came to hard blows; and peace was finally declared at the price of an orange piece and a stick of candy—each combatant putting in for the biggest.

Poor Allie, with pale cheeks and swollen eyelids, was staggering up and down the floor under the weight of a mammoth babe, who was amusing himself, pulling out at intervals little handsful of hair.

"Quiet that child! can't ye!" said Mrs. Fetherbee, in no gentle tone. "I don't wonder the darling is so cross, to see such a solemn face. You must get a little into you somehow, or you wont earn the salt to your porridge *here*. There I declare you have put his eyes out with those long curls dangling around; come here and have 'em cut off; they don't look proper for a charity child, (and she glanced at the short stubby crops on the heads of the little Fetherbees.)

Allie's lips quivered as she said—"Mother used to love to brush them smooth every morning; she said they were like little dead sister's—please don't," said she, beseechingly.

"But I tell you I do please to cut 'em, so there's an end to that," said she as the several ringlets fell in a shining heap on the kitchen floor; and do, for creation sake, stop talking about dead folks, and now eat your breakfast if you want it; I forgot you had'nt had any; there's some of the children's left, if you are hungry it will go down, and if you ain't, you can do without."

Poor Allie! the daintiest morsel would not have gone down. Her eyes filled with tears that would not be forced back, and she sobbed out—"I must cry, if you beat me for it—my heart pains me so very bad."

"H-i-t-y-t-i-t-y, what's all this?" said a broad faced rosy milkman, as he set his shining can down on the kitchen table, "what is all this Mrs. Fetherbee? I'd as leave eat pins and needles, as hear a child cry. Who is she?" pointing to Allie, "and what is the matter of her?"

"Why, the long and the short of it is, she's a poor pauper that we have taken out of charity, and she's a crying at her good luck, that's all," said the lady, with a vexed toss of the head. "That's the way benevolence is always rewarded; nothing on earth to do here but attend the baby, and amuse the children; and to run to the door, and to wash the dishes, and make the beds, and tidy the kitchen, and go a few errands; ungrateful little thing."

Jimmy's heart was as big as his farm (and that covered considerable ground,) glancing pitifully at the little weeper he said skillfully—that child is going to be sick Mrs. Fetherbee, and then what are you going to do with her? Besides she's too young to be of much service to you; you had better let me take her."

"Well I shouldn't wonder if you was half-right," said the frightened woman;—"she's been trouble enough already; I'll give her a quit claim."

"Will you go with me little maid?" said Jimmy, with a bright and good natured smile.

"If you please," said Allie, laying her little hand in his rough palm.

"Sit up closer," said Jimmy, as he put one arm around her to steady her fragile figure as they rolled over the stoney pavement. "We shall soon be out of this smoky old city. [Consarn it! I always feel as if I was poisoned every time I come into town.] And then we'll see what hay-fields and new milk and clover blossoms, and kind hearts will do for you—you poor little plucked chicken! Where did you come from when you came to live with old Jezebel?"

"From my mother's grave," said Allie.

"Poor thing, poor thing," said Jimmy, wiping away a tear with his coat sleeve.—"Well, never mind; I wish I had not asked you; I am always running my head against a beam. Do you like to feed chickens, hey? Did you ever milk a cow? or ride on top of a hay-cart? or go a berrying? Do you love bouncing red apples? and peaches as big as your fist? It will be hard if you don't have 'em all. What's come of your hair child? have you had your head shaved?

"Mrs. Fetherbee's cut it off;" said Allie.

"The old sarpint! I wish I had come a little quicker. Was it your curls the young n'ns were playing with? Well, never mind," said he, looking admiringly at the sweet face before him, "you don't need 'em, and they might get you looking in the glass oftener than was good for you."

"Well, here we are, I declare; and there stands my old woman in the doorway, shading her eyes from the sun. I guess she wonders where I raised you."

"Look here, Betsy; do you see this child? The earth is fresh on her mother's grave. She has neither kith nor kin. I've brought her from that old skinflint of Fetherbee's, and here she is, if you like her its well and good; and if you don't, she'll stay here just the same; but I know you will, said he coaxingly, as he passed his brawney arm around her capacious waist, "and now get her something that will bring the colour to her cheeks, for mind you, I'll have no white slaves on my farm."

How sweetly Allie's little limbs rested on the lavendered sheets! A tear lingered on her cheek, but its birth was not of sorrow. Jimmy pointed it out to his wife, as they stood looking at her, before retiring to rest.

"Never forget it, Betsy," said he, "harsh words ain't for the motherless. May Gon forgive me, if she ever hears one from my lips!"

Slave Whipping in Lexington, Missouri.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9, 1856.

During the past winter and summer I have been travelling through Western Missouri and Kansas, and on the 21st of February, 1856, I was in Lexington, Missouri, which I think may be regarded as the great hotbed of those who pride themselves in the appropriate and significant name, "Border Ruffians." On the morning of that day I was for the first time in my life, a spectator of the sale of slaves.

Two young men, and a girl about 18 years of age, were placed upon the block, surrounded by forty or fifty slaveholders. The first put up was a "nigger" of great beauty and fine form. The auctioneer commenced by exhorting the farmers to remember that hemp was all down—hands were scarce—niggers had taken a rise; and told them that there stood one of the best looking "niggers" in the State; that he was a slave for life, and had no wife to trouble him—was sound—had good teeth and eyes. In short, was an "excellent nigger!" The bidding proceeded until $1,250 was reached, and the hammer fell upon the "nigger," who was led away by the highest bidder. During the sale the auctioneer, and others indulged in witticisms and puns upon the boy, which set the crowd to laughing, but the slave did not laugh. His expression was that of deep despondency.

Being called away, I did not see the other two sold. Several others were sold in that place during the week at Sheriff's sale. One gentleman told me that he would almost as soon sell one of his own children as one of his "niggers," but he would be compelled to do it, for if he did not the Sheriff would.

On the afternoon of that same day, a large meeting was held in the Court-House for the purpose of forming an "Emigration Aid Society." A constitution was presented by a Committee previously appointed. The necessity of the movement was enforced by an address from the Rev. Prof. Akers, who is now one of the Fillmore electors. He argued that if Kansas was made a Free State, Missouri, being surrounded on three sides by Free States, must sooner or later give up her cherished "institution." The North would have the majority in Congress, and would admit no more Slave States into the Union. They would abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and then it would be hemmed in and confined within its own narrow limits, and would smother out and die. But, oh! with what holy horror that pious man of God raised his hands and his voice against such a terrible result! He urged his friends in the most passionate strains, to do all they could to make Kansas a Slave State, and if they failed they would at least have the satisfaction of having done their duty. His was a telling speech, for immediately after its delivery about $9,000 were subscribed to send Pro-Slavery men to Kansas.

On the succeeding Friday a scene was presented in that same Court-House which almost beggars description.

Sheriff Withers having a "nigger woman," who on the previous day had been neglectful of her task work, sent for a blacksmith to come and chastise her. He came, bolted the door, tied the woman's hands together, and lashed them over her head to the ceiling, and commenced whipping. The screams of the woman brought her husband to the rescue. He broke open the door, and with a butcher-knife in his hand, rushed forward to cut his wife loose. The slave and blacksmith encountered each other, and in the affray the latter got his arm cut. The slave finally surrendered, and was led away to jail, while the woman received a double whipping. These are the facts in the case.

News of this "horrible outrage" was soon circulated, and the excitement became intense. One leading man was heard to say: "God d——n me if I don't sink my soul to hell if I don't put a stop to this slave rebellion, if I can only get three men to join with me." When asked how he would do it, he said, "I will take this slave and that other one that is in jail, and hang them both upon the same tree, and let them hang there a week." Three men came forward to assist him, and the hour of four o'clock that afternoon was appointed for the execution. The excitement grew wilder and fiercer every hour, until such a storm of passion raged as was fearful to behold. At four o'clock, the mob, numbering 2 or 300, moved towards the Court-House. The "boy," a quadroon of about 19 years of age, was brought into the building and placed within the bar. Col. Reed was called to preside, and Col. Walton explained the object of the meeting.

He said, "A great crime has been committed—an outrage upon one of our citizens by a nigger. We have come together not to imbrue our hands in the blood of innocence, but rebellion of slaves is becoming common. Something must be done to protect our wives, our children, and our sacred homes.

A member of the legislature earnestly remonstrated against mob law, and recommended that a day be appointed to whip the boy, and have all the slaves of the county present. He was not heard through for the speech did not suit the mob. A committee of twelve was appointed to decide immediately what punishment the boy should receive. That Committee retired, but soon returned, with Col. Reed at their head, who read the following announcement:—

"Your Committee have decided that the boy shall receive one thousand lashes on his bare back, two hundred to be administered this evening (if he can bear it), and the remaining eight hundred from time to time, as in the judgment of the Committee his physical nature can bear up under it. Also, we advise that a committee of three physicians be appointed to superintend the operation, and three citizens be chosen to whip him. Also that the person whose arm was cut by the slave shall have the privilege of giving him the last two hundred lashes."

The report was almost unanimously adopted, those voting nay being in favor of hanging him. The slave was ordered to remove his clothing, and one article after another was taken off until he stood with *nothing to cover his nakedness*. He was then ordered to kneel down in front of Col. Reed, while his hands, extending over the top of the bench, were tied to the floor.

Let the reader now imagine Col. Reed upon the bench, cigar in mouth, three honored physicians on the right, and three burly slaveholders, (whips in hand) on the left, of a poor slave who was kneeling before them, the thermometer marking zero. Outside the bar are two or three hundred border ruffians, all eager for blood. Such was the scene presented in the Court-house of Lexington, in the State of Missouri, on the last Friday of February, 1856.

The whipping commenced, Col. Reed sprang to his feet with curiosity; more than a hundred heads were peering in to get a sight of their miserable victim. But before a dozen lashes had been administered, the slave fell to the floor, bleeding and writhing in agony. The slaveholder struck the harder, and ordered him to get up. The physicians interfered and felt his pulse, and declared that he could never stand such lashes.

Some one cried out: "988 yet to come," and the whipping was resumed. Lash upon lash was inflicted, until one hundred had been given, when his whole back, from the top of his shoulders down to his very feet, was a mass of blood and mangled flesh.

The whipping was continued without cessation, amid the most piteous and beseeching wails and cries, such as: "O, gentlemen, O gentlemen, have mercy!" "O gentlemen!" "O Lord!" "O Lord!" until they became fainter and died away upon the ear.

When they commenced giving him the second hundred, I left the room in anguish of spirit, exclaiming to myself: "Oh that I were a dog, that I might not call man my brother!"

He was not permitted to rise until the two hundred were given. He was taken out the next day, but it was decided he was too sore to whip. On the third day he was taken out and whipped again in the presence of a large crowd; but when they had given him twenty, his strength completely failed him.

Whether the whole of the thousand lashes were administered, or whether he gave out before receiving the complete penalty, I have no means of knowing; but I do know that some of the leading slaveholders pledged themselves to each other to carry it through, despite the indignation of a portion of the community and of the entreaties of his master, although at first the master had given him up to the mob heartily, and was even willing they should hang him. He also acquiesced in the judgment of the Committee.

On the next evening (Saturday), after the 200 lashes had been inflicted upon the slave, Governor Shannon arrived on *route* for the Territory. A grand reception supper, costing some $800, was got up for him. The Governor was largely toasted, and replied in a speech, boasting of the power he had received from the President and how he would compel submission to the laws. He largely complimented the Missourians and urged them to come and settle in the Territory, and said that with such citizens as they were, "Kansas, in two years' time, would be one of the loyal States of this Union."

Col. Reed, who on the previous evening had presided over the naked "nigger" and the mob, presided over this table, with Governor Shannon on his right.

Look upon this picture and then on that!

JAY ELL.

Of What Women are Made.

"Of earthly goods, the best is a good wife;
A bad, the bitterest curse of human life."

Simonides, a poet famous in his generation, who flourished about four hundred years after the seige of Troy, tells us of a noted satire, that the gods formed the souls of women out of those seeds and principles which compose several kinds of animals and elements; and that their good and bad dispositions arise in them according as such and such seeds and principles predominate in their constitution. He says:—

"The souls of one kind of women were formed out of those ingredients which compose a swine. A women of this make is a sloven in her house and a glutton at her table.

"A second kind is of the fox, foxy, and has an insight into everything, good or bad some of this class are vicious, and some virtuous.

"A third kind of women were made up of canine particles; these are scolds, always barking and snarling, and live in perpetual clamor.

"A fourth kind were made out of the earth. Such are the sluggards, who pass their time in indolence and ignorance, hang over the fire a whole winter, and apply themselves with alacrity to no kind of business but eating.

"The fifth species of females were made out of the sea; are variable, uneven tempers, sometimes all storm and tempest, sometimes all calm and sunshine.

"The sixth species were made of such ingredients as compose an ass or beast of burden; these are naturally slothful and obstinate, but upon the husband exerting his authority, will live upon hard fare, do everything to please them.

"The cat furnished materials for a seventh species of women, who are of melancholy, froward unamiable nature, and so repugnant to the offers of love, that they fly in the face of their husband when he approaches them with conjugal endearments. This species of women are likewise subject to little thefts, cheats, and pilferings.

"The eighth species of females were taken out of the ape. These are such as are both ugly and ill-natured, who have nothing beautiful in themselves, and endeavour to detract from or ridicule everything which appears so in others.

"The mare with a flowing mane, which was never broke to servile toil or labour, composed a ninth species of women. These are they who have little regard for their husbands, who pass away their time in dressing, bathing, and perfuming; who throw their hair in the nicest curls, and trick it up in the fairest flowers and garlands. A woman of this species is a very pretty thing for a stranger to look upon, but very detrimental to the owner, unless it be a king or a prince who takes a fancy to such a toy.

"The tenth and last species of women were made out of the bee; and happy is the man who gets such a one for his wife. She is altogether faultless and unblameable. Her family flourishes and improves by her good management. She loves her husband and is beloved by him. She brings him a race of beautiful and virtuous children.—She distinguishes herself among her sex.—She is surrounded with graces. She never sits among the loose tribe of women, nor passes her time with them in wanton discourses. She is full of virtue and prudence, and is the best wife that Jupiter can bestow on man."

THAT'S SO!

The world gets wiser every day,
That's so, that's so;
A woman's bound to have her way,
That's so, too;
To contradict will raise a spree,
That's so, that's so;
But man with her should still agree,
And that's so too.

She carries hoops beneath her skirts,
That's so, that's so;
They show her off where'er she flirts,
That's so, too,
She wears her bonnets very small,
That's so, that's so;
And flounces if she's very tall,
And that's so, too.

DR. JOHNSON ON PREACHING.—I talked of the great success which those called Methodists have obtained. Johnson answered, "Sir, it is owing to their expressing themselves in a plain and familiar manner, which is the only way to do good to the common people, and which clergymen of genius and learning ought to do from a principle of duty, when it is suited to their congregations—for which they will be praised by men of sense. To insist against drunkenness as debasing reason, the noblest faculty of man, would be of no service to the common people; but to tell them that they may die in a fit of drunkenness, cannot fail to make an impression."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Scraps of All Sorts.

SIR GEORGE CATHCART.—I this morning heard a very touching anecdote connected with the death of the late Sir George Cathcart; whether it be really true, I know not, but I write it just as it was told me. It was said, that at the time he received his fatal wound at the battle of Inkerman, he had in the breast pocket of his coat a letter which he had just written to some member of his family; the bullet, in its passage to his heart, had perforated this letter, which was consequently saturated with his best life's blood. It was in this state discovered the next day, and forwarded with his other effects to England. What a precious relic must this sanguined letter prove to those who are still mourning their lost hero! He was as gallant a soldier as ever drew breath, and closed an honourable career by a glorious death. The grass is growing green over his humble grave, on that hill to which he has given his name;—but his memory must ever live in the grateful remembrance of that country in whose service he had lived, and for which he had died.—*Major Porter.*

A MORAL FOR LADIES.—Listen, said I, listen and attend, and you shall have a moral and an example. When the wasp now in the window entered the room, you flew at it with a kind of violence. I wonder it don't sting every one of you. Now, in the future, let a wasp, when it comes, have its hout, and make its little noise. Don't stir a muscle, don't move a lip, but be as quiet as the statue of Venus or Diana, or any body of that sort, until the wasp seems inclined, as at this moment to settle. Then do as I do now. Whereupon dipping the feather end of the pen in the cruet of salad, I approached the wasp, and in the softest and tenderest manner possible, just oiled it upon the body, (the black and yellow, like groom's waistcoats), when down it fell, turned up its back, and was dead in a minute. There, girls, said I, see what kindness and a little skill does. Now, here's my moral and example. When a husband comes home in an ill humor, don't cry out and fly at him; but try a little oil—in fact, treat your husband like a wasp.

UNDER FOOT.—"Sammy, get out of the way! Why *will* you be always under foot? Always in the way, and never where you belong." Thus discources an affectionate mother, who has kept little Sammy literally tied to her apron-string until he has come to regard it his place and duty to keep within scolding distance. The woman never permitted her boy to exercise the first thought, or to perpetrate an action without asking "Ma," and he seldom ventured such a request, for experience had taught him that compliance with ever so simple a request was not to be expected from his over cautious and timid Ma. The consequence of such a "bringing up" is fatal to the child and the man, for he never can have a mind of his own," but will always be dependent upon the notions and whims of others. Now Sammy should not be kept under foot, should not be permitted to get under foot, but should be set afloat on the world—thrown upon his oars early in life, of course under the pilotage of "older children" than himself, who have acquired the power of sustaining themselves above water. Sammy would be never so glad as when "helping himself," if his dear devoted, solicitous mother would only let him. Young eagles try their wings quite early in life, and so should children be permitted to try their muscles and their minds. Good woman, don't keep Sammy under foot any longer.

SPIRITUALISM.—The following particulars of some most singular circumstances which have recently taken place at Bordentown, N. J., are said to be strictly true—the names are suppressed for obvious reasons: An individual residing in Bordentown, who has been for some time a believer in spiritualism and its accompanying delusions, had a son who returned from Albany in a dying condition with consumption, last week, and on Friday or Saturday he died. The deceased had previously been engaged to a young lady aged about seventeen, now residing in the house of her intended father-in-law, and she too, is a firm believer in the spiritual notions as well as her lover and his father. On Sunday morning last, with the consent of the young man's father, this young lady was *married to the corpse!* by the "Spiritual ceremony," which was performed through a boy who acted as medium! The young lady was attired in all the usual bridal paraphernalia at the ceremony, and after it was over the funeral of the deceased took place. It was attended, we learn, by upwards of two thousand persons from Bordentown and vicinity, who had been attracted to the spot by a morbid curiosity. The young woman acted at the grave like one really possessed with an evil spirit; she raved and flung herself into the grave, and was with great difficulty borne from the spot to the residence of the madman whom she regards as her father-in-law. Since the funeral she lives at his house, and at meals a plate, cup, and a portion of all the condiments of the table are set apart for the dead man, whose empty chair these victims of their deluded minds supposed to be tenanted by his spiritual body. The unfortunate young lady is the daughter of respectable parents who formerly resided in Burlington, but who have removed to California, whither she intends following them.

THE BLACK SOLDIER.—A few days ago, Marshal Bosquet made his appearance at the palace of St. Cloud with two men, for whom he claimed the honour of a presentation to the Emperor. One was a tall, thin African soldier, an Algerian subject of France, who was singularly maimed during the siege of Sebastopol. A bomb fell in the trenches where this man was at work, and where, if it had exploded, many men must have been killed or wounded. The man rushed to the bomb, seized it, and had already raised high above his head to cast it out of the trench, when it exploded and carried away both of his arms, without doing him other serious injury. The other man was a soldier of the line, a little Breton, who, like the Jukal and the lion, had attached himself to the person of the still African by such affection, and devotion to him as a servant of all work. His life had been saved by the African throwing the bomb, and by a sudden inspiration he declared that his life should be devoted to him who had saved it. Thus boldness and address binds foes, shares and combat bind, and fortune forces his as a pair of bandas. The object of the visit was to obtain the discharge of the little Breton from the service, in order that he might accompany his bond in Africa the world-renowned hero. They were presented first to the Emperor, who subsequently conducted them to the Empress, and both their Majesties exhibited a lively interest in the strange couple. Of course the request of Marshal Bosquet was granted, and the soldiers left the palace much richer than they entered it.

BRITISH JUSTICE.—A lady of independent property has been committed, for two months, with hard labour, by the police Magistrate of Southwark, for stealing 'from a bookstall: The Life of Palmer the poisoner.'

A child was born lately in Paris without any nose. A Doctor, Maisonnouve, took the little lady in hand when she was seven months old, and having made her insensible to pain by means of chloroform, cut such flaps, and so skillfully, from the face, that when twisted into position and perfectly healed, they made a very respectable and good-looking nose.

Among his incidents of travel, M. de Vere, a writer of the hour, relates one peculiarly interesting. Visiting the abode of Linnæus, he found among the relics preserved in his house, an ingenious and singular contrivance—a "floral clock." In a half circle, around the table of the great botanist, a number of plants were arranged; which, opening their flowers at a certain moment told the hour with unerring exactitude.

No less than $100,000,000 of gold were obtained in Australia in 1855, and during the first three months of the present year no less than $30,000,000. John Bull and Brother Jonathan appear to be in luck with regard to their gold discoveries.

A man named Jackson recently swam across the Niagara river a short distance below the Falls. Such a feat never was performed before.

The late Storm at New Orleans.

Disastrous as the storm at New Orleans has undoubtedly been, we are in hopes that more full accounts will reduce rather than exaggerate the facts alleged by the telegraphic reports, as it is almost certain that the dispatches contained errors. One of these was in the statement that a caring in of the river bank at Bayou Sara had carried away "three hundred residences." It is hardly likely that the whole town has slipped into the Mississippi; and, otherwise, the number of dwellings destroyed cannot be three hundred.

Last Island, the scene of the greatest loss of life, is not above New Orleans, as we understand the term—that is, up the river. It is on the Gulf Coast, in the Parish Terrebonne, about eighty miles southwest of New Orleans, across a tract of country impassable for anything but row-boats that navigate the bayous and lagoons, where the most abundant form of life is found in musquitoes and alligators. The space not covered with water is occupied by tall rushes and grass; so that two boats may be within twenty feet and still out of sight of each other. Planters from the banks of the Mississippi, and from Bayou Lafourche, sometimes take their families down to Last Island, Grand Caillou, or Barataria, in their own boats, through these interior channels, though they more frequently go by steamboats down the Mississippi by its tortuous channel, nearly one hundred and fifty miles, and thence westward. This Island and the other places devastated by the storm are very much resorted to in the summer time, not merely for sea-bathing, but because the residences of the planters are often so unhealthy as to render temporary emigration indispensable. This will account for the great number of persons there, and the number on the boats between there and the city.

The cause of so great a loss of life becomes plain when the topography of the country is understood. Upon a coast, the interior lands of which are so little elevated above the water level, it will readily be believed that the islands are only flat sandbars, over which the waves of a storm-tossed ocean may easily be driven with irresistible fury. Such a violent flood, and not the mere destruction of the buildings by the wind alone, was, we doubt not, the murderous agent which killed so many persons. The situation of the people in the houses, many of which were of the rudest kind, was very much what it would be, in a north-east storm and spring tide, in the bathing-houses on Coney Island beach.

This is by no means the first disaster of the kind that has occurred on that coast.—In 1836, if we remember rightly, during a severe north-east storm, the whole country below New Orleans was submerged. Lake Ponchartrain and the river were united, and the tide swept across all the flat country south and south-west of the city, covering hundreds of plantations along both banks of the river; but, fortunately, without severe wind, and not with such a depth of water as to destroy so many lives as the late storm, perhaps because the islands were not then places of resort. We also remember a similar storm which did great mischief at Sullivan's Island, another low sandbank in the harbor of Charleston, the waves sweeping across the island in the same way, carrying off the frail tenements built there for the summer residences of citizens as well as of planters, obliged to abandon their plantations in the summer to escape the malaria and deathly fever prevailing through all the low coast region of the South. We may hear of other sad disasters all along the coast, as it is all low from Florida to the Rio Grande.—*New York Tribune.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Captain Stone, arrived here at half-past five yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at half-past one on Saturday the 9th inst.

The news, politically, is not important.

It is stated in the London *Chronicle* that the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice President of the Board of Trade, visits the United States semi-officially, and that his mission is connected with the Central American question.

The *Assemblee Nationale* of August 7, in an article on the Central American difficulties between England and the United States, gives us its opinion, that the latter ought to be satisfied if the stipulations presented by the United States are accepted. The United States, says the *Assemblee*, have nothing more to demand for the present. They could not even go further without imposing upon themselves for the future a task for which they are not sufficiently prepared. We think, also, that England has acted wisely in acceding to them, although the sacrifices are evidently on her side.

The difficulties between the Allies and Russia, in the settlement of the details of the treaty of Paris, are probably at an end.

All quiet in Spain,

THE CROPS OF EUROPE.

From George Bousbuck's Circular, Aug. 8.

The weather this week has been as favorable as the agriculturist could desire for maturing the ripening crops in the more forward districts. The splendid dry growing weather for the last eight days, has considerably promoted maturity. As far as the character of the present harvest in the United Kingdom can be ascertained, it would appear that the crop of wheat may reach a full average produce.

Potatoes have been extensively planted since complaints of the appearance of disease, but the bulk of the crop appears sound and promises abundance. The ultimate result of this year's harvest still depends upon the weather during the next few weeks.

The magnificent harvest weather of last week continues, the yield promises abundant, while the quality is fully equal to that of any preceding year since 1851.

Along with this state of things in our own land, we have accounts equally promising from continental Europe. Under these circumstances low prices are naturally expected in the present year.

The tightness of the money market continues, and the applications both at the Bank of England and at the discount houses of Lombard street for accommodation, have been exceedingly numerous. Rates are without change, although the supply of capital appears to have become more restricted.

DARING BROS. AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

London, Aug. 8.

The Colonial and Foreign markets have been steady, though without activity.

Consols leaving off for money 95 a 95 1-4, for account 95 1-2 a 95 5-8.

CORN.—There was a fair supply of English wheat at Monday's market, and more liberal supplies of Foreign wheat, influenced by the fine weather. The market was exceedingly dull and scarcely any business done.

The top price for flour was reduced 4s. per sack. To-day there was rather a better feeling in the market, without, however, much business. We quote white American wheat 64s. to 68s., red 58s. to 62s.; American flour, 30s. to 35s. per bbl.

Tallow firm at 51s. for P. Y. C. on the spot.

The mails by the *Africa* arrived here yesterday:—The most striking feature of the week is the extraordinary fall in the grain market—a kind of panic—caused by the fine ripening weather which is now general in every part of the country. Mark-lane, which gives the tone to the other markets, showed symptoms of alarm at the close of last week, and as the sun poured forth his rays with increasing warmth from that time until Monday grain holders became extremely fidgetty, and the result was a decline of seven or eight shillings a quarter. Wheat may be quoted as at least a *shilling per bushel cheaper* than this day week. Flour has declined from 3s to 4s per barrel Oats are a penny per bushel lower, and Oatmeal a shilling per load. There is no appearance of the weather breaking. The temperature yesterday was exceedingly high, and although at one time a thunder shower seemimminent, it blew off and there was no rain up to a late hour last night. Usually the weather runs cycles, and the probability is, that this excessive heat will continue a week or two longer, in which case we shall rejoice in one of the earliest and most abundant harvests ever known in the annals of the country.

Arrival of the "North American."

QUEBEC, Aug. 21th.

The *North American* arrived this morning at seven oclock. Liverpool dates to August 13. She left Liverpool at 8:15 A. M., and brings 103 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday 12.

Cotton quiet. Grain—Best descriptions of wheat 3d a 4d dearer for the week, with fair demand. Flour firmer; good sound American moved more freely at 1s per barrel advance. Indian corn, yellow dearer: white very firm. Wheat, Upper Canadian, 9s 6d a 10s; Lower Canadian, 8s 9d a 9s 3d; American white, 10s a 10s 6d; American red, 9s 4d a 9s 8d. Indian Corn, white 30s a 32s; yellow 30s a 30s 6d; mixed 29s 6d a 30s; Western Canal 28s a 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s a 32s; Canadian 32s a 35s.

Consols for account, 95¼ a 95⅜.

General news unimportant.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.

The *Niagara* arrived at nine o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 16th.

According to Italian correspondence, the Neapolitan army is greatly dissatisfied with the government.

The concessions made by the Russian government, professedly to facilitate the imports of foreign goods, amount to very little, and relate to such matters as abridging the time allowed between delivering in of a description of contents and the deposit of the goods in the bonding warehouses at St. Petersburg.

The "Journal of Vienna" states that as soon as the Austrian cabinet was informed of the indisposition of Russia to restore Kars and the occupation of the coast of Serpents, it had addressed an energetic remonstrance to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. The right of the Porte to Serpents' Isle was recognized.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In every part of the United Kingdom the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and but little doubt is entertained that the grain crops will be at least a fair average in quantity and quality.

In Scotland the crops are very heavy.—The late rains have been very beneficial to green crops. Harvest operations are now general, and so much labor is wanted that farmers have outbid Railroad contractors.

In the political world there is nothing worth reporting.

Marshal Pellessier's title is Duke of the Malakoff, with a pension of 100,000 francs per annum.

The London *Times* dated Friday evening, says the English funds continue to show a total absence of fluctuation. The demand for money in the Stock Exchange was rendered more active by the foreign stock and share settlement out of doors; and at the Bank of England there was likewise an increased enquiry for foreign exchange, without change in rate.

ITALY.—A report was circulated on the Paris Bourse, that there had been an attempt at insurrection in Naples.

The steamship *Gladiator*, from the Island of Serpents to Constantinople, transported from the island fifty Turkish and eight Russian soldiers. There was no armed seizure of the island as was reported.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Breadstuffs*—The advance on wheat over the prices advised per *Africa* is called 2d. per bushel, chiefly on the better grades; 5d. and 6d. on corn. The supplies being small, flour was unchanged, and in moderate request. Richardson, Spence & Co's quotations are—Ohio flour, 33s. a 34s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s. a 32s.; Western Canal, 29s. a 31s.; Canadian, 32s. a 35s.; sour 25s. a 30s. Red wheat, 8s. 2d. a 9s. 6d.; white, 9s. 6d. a 10s. 6d.; inferior samples unsalable.

THE

North York Sentinel,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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A. BOULTBEE, Editor.

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The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, August, 23 1856.

Public Meeting.

We have been requested to announce that a Public Meeting will be held in the Court House, Newmarket, on Tuesday, 9th September at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of opening the Town Line from Newmarket to what is commonly called the Oak Trees at the Town Line of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth. A full attendance of all interested is requested.

The King Meeting, &c.

The meeting held at Kettleby on Saturday last, although not numerically large was remarkable as being composed almost entirely, of men of a large stake and respectability in the township. The proceedings were quiet A universal feeling of dissatisfaction against the Ministry and their acts being apparent—here, as elsewhere, the people seem to dread the return of a season of anarchy and confusion if the present men be not speedily displaced. The present state of things is certainly most alarming. A set of men, lost to all sense of decency, and void of even the semblance of principle, persist in their adherence to office although denounced on every hand and no voice raised in their defence. That motives of no ordinary weight exert their influence to cause an action so remarkable, every reasoning man must be convinced; what those motives are have been glaringly displayed in the two last Sessions. Ordinarily, even before the principle of Responsible Government was conceded, some regard was paid to the wishes and views of the people in the action of their representatives: if a job was to be perpetrated it was done under the cover of a decent pretext; no such mawkish delicacy has hindered the career of the present men, it has been "*veni vidi vici*," what they have desired they have done, and openly, despite the wishes of a whole people. It is unnecessary to comment on those acts which have caused the deep indignation of all Upper Canada: their corrupt grants, their utter truckling to Lower Canadian influence, their criminal disregard of the interests of the Upper Province have been so notorious and so often exposed in the public journals, that it boots not to depict the dark catalogue of their misdeeds again, let it suffice to say that the conduct of the ministry has long worn out the patience of all classes, not only of those who mix most in the busy scenes of life, but—a thing of unusual occurrence—has fully aroused the indignation of the agricultural population when a season of uncommon prosperity has rewarded their efforts. This most important section under the franchise is slow to anger with their rulers when no immediate consequence of misconduct is apparent, has now fully appreciated the danger impending through the corrupt conduct of their representatives, is now fully aware that a crisis in the affairs of their country is at hand, and that unless a new and better system is speedily inaugurated, the continuance of that prosperity will not be of long duration. Availing themselves of their constitutional privilege, meetings have been held in all sections of the Province; the same feeling of disapprobation has been ever expressed against the Ministry and their acts.—Petitions to the Governor General praying an immediate dissolution have been numerously signed, and the increased number of those meetings shows the increase of that agitation that cannot long be withstood without causing a feeling of hostility in the people towards the Government most injurious to the well being of the country. It is fervently to be hoped that the Governor General will consider the matter in its proper light, and no longer suffer his present advisers to set the country at defiance in opposition to those fundamental principles, for the true construction of which we so long have struggled. No danger can accrue by his granting the wishes of the electors; if his advisers enjoy the confidence of the country, they need not fear to go to it for support; if the contrary be the case, a great wrong is done by allowing them to unconstitutionally retain office contrary to the spirit of Responsible Government. Should this course be pursued much longer, it will greatly tend to the destruction of that good feeling which has gradually grown into existence since the rebellion. And those causing a want of confidence in the practical working of our constitution must thank themselves for the result. We are satisfied that as yet the Representative of our Sovereign has been misled by the advice of the corrupt men with whom circumstances have surrounded him, and that now with his eyes opened by the stand taken through the country he will show no disposition to thwart the reasonable wishes of those under his government. Should he pursue this course, no doubt of the result need be entertained, and the coming election will show that a course like that of the present ministry cannot be persevered in with impunity. The people of Canada must however be cautious in their choice lest they gain no benefit by the change; the nature of things as they now exist is such as to render an upright administration of affairs a difficult task in Canada. We are in the midst of a Railway Legislation, the working of which affords such vast opportunities for deception and advantageous fraud, that it seems to have sapped the very foundation of honor and good faith among our Legislators; and not alone in Railway matters, for all patriotism seems lost in the desire to succeed in extensive chiselling. Surely in a country like this, men may be found combining integrity with intellect, and, if such there be, they are now greatly needed.

New Roads.

We are glad to find from conversation with some of the leading men of King at the meeting on Saturday, that the project of a good road of some description from Newmarket to Lloydtown, or in that neighborhood, is at length seriously entertained. That such a road is in the highest degree necessary to develope the resources of the fine country through which it would run, to the advantage of this village, has always been our opinion, and we have witnessed with disappointment the apathy manifested by those chiefly interested—we mean those having the largest stake in the village and neighbourhood. Nature has been bountiful to us in natural advantages; but why remain inactive and suffer the benefit of those very advantages to be our ruin, while other localities, altho' less gifted, distance us in the race of progress? Were a good road of gravel or plank opened out through the Town line, the quantity of produce brought to Newmarket for sale would be increased to an immense extent. At present the chief portion of the wheat produced west of this is taken to Bradford from the mere physical difficulty in reaching Newmarket—not by any means through preference to the place, as the price paid here is invariably higher than in Bradford; thus the latter place derives no small portion of its prosperity from a source legitimately ours. The same may be said with regard to Aurora, which draws the traffic to the south of the town line—nor is it unlikely that Aurora may ere long supplant us in this very idea and construct a road thence to Lloydtown and Brownsville. Should they do so all must see how heavy a blow would be struck at the material interests of Newmarket. But we trust such a misfortune may be averted, and that those possessing the power to act may see the necessity for so doing without further delay.

We are informed that the expense of constructing a road on the town line would not be very serious, and that good material for graveling is found in many portions of the proposed route. The amount of stock required for such an enterprize would not be very large, and should be immediately subscribed by the owners of property in Newmarket and along the line of road. It may be objected that such stock rarely pays a profitable dividend. Perhaps not directly; but would not each Farmer be well repaid for his investment by being able to bring his fifty bushels of wheat to market at a load instead of twenty—and would not the men of Newmarket be well compensated for their outlay by diverting that wheat and other produce from their rival Bradford? It is by means of this trade that we must hope to prosper, and in this aim the interests of the village and country are identical. The prosperity of the latter is shown in the wealth of the former. Those residing to the eastward are already actively engaged in opening and improving their leading road by means of private enterprize and have already effected much improvement. We warmly trust they may meet the success their energy deserves. Were those roads once completed, connecting here, we should need no further guarantee for the prosperity and advance of Newmarket, as she would then be the common centre for the surrounding rich country. And there are other reasons apart from those direct ones we have stated for using every means to advance and aid these enterprizes. The vast growth of Toronto within the last few years has rendered the delay in getting business done there a serious grievance to the country population, and many circumstances point to the probability of a new county being set apart in the north at no distant date. Contemplating such an event no effort should be spared to render Newmarket a place of such importance as to enable us to demand being made the county town as of right. In this view again our situation is most advantageous, being about the centre of the district, which we may fairly suppose would be formed into the new county. With these points in our favour, instead of inertly floating down the tide we should use every means to give adventitious aid to our position and make these providential circumstances the means of pushing ourselves further and faster in advance. Looking at the matter in this light we feel assured that all must see the necessity which exists for immediately setting actively to work and not ceasing until we draw in the wealth of the east and west by good roads terminating at Newmarket.

Since writing the above we are informed that Wilcocks & Thorne are erecting Elevating Machinery here for the accommodation of those delivering wheat at Newmarket, while some four purchasers of produce are already in the field, shewing thus the estimation in which Newmarket is held by business men.

Proceedings of the Meeting in King.

The meeting was organized about 3 p.m. by the Reeve, Geo. Hughes, Esq., taking the Chair, Mr. D. Halliday being appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly adverted to the objects of the meeting, reading the Requisition to him for that purpose, observing that the purpose for which they had met would be developed in the several Resolutions which would be moved.

The first Resolution was moved by Dr. Bull and seconded by Elisha Allan:

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion that the policy pursued by the present Administration, and sustained by a majority of the present House of Assembly, is not in accordance with the well-known wishes and conviction of the people of Upper Canada in having opposed the just claim of Representation by population; and continuing the obnoxious Seperate School system, and granting of large sums of money to Theological Colleges and Sectarian Seminaries.

Dr. Bull said that in moving this resolution he would not long occupy the time of the meeting, making no claim as a practical speaker, still less as an apt politician, and having had no opportunity of supplying the deficiency by preparation. He was much pleased at the good attendance and respectability of the meeting. It shewed that the people were becoming interested in the welfare of their country. That the policy of the Administration has been most obnoxious few will deny and none are found to sustain them in their profligate course; all parties join in condemning their conduct, consequently it is objectionable to all. A detailed account of that policy would delay the meeting too long. All are acquainted with their acts through the press and by other means. The difference between the past and present ministry is but slight—in fact in naming one we name the other; that the present administration receives not nor merits the confidence of the people, is proved in many ways. Public meetings have denounced them on every hand; in their stronghold, Toronto, in Hamilton, Goderich, Peterborough, they had received their deserts in the united indignation of all present. Other meetings are being contemplated through the country, this is an instance. We all hope that the wishes of the people being made known may exert an influence with his Excellency sufficiently strong to induce him to grant a new election so earnestly sought. The present men have lost all weight, the press has denounced them almost together, in whose columns the reasons are incontrovertably shown. Their conduct at the last election is an instance—it was hurried on during harvest, when the time of the electors was fully occupied, and thus no fair representation was obtained; numbers were prevented from voting at all, and an act of vital interest came upon us at a moment when we could not fully grasp the advantage; this in itself is a strong reason why a new election should be granted. That the new Franchise Act is in operation is another weighty reason, a large number of additional voters have been made who are excluded from representation. The present ministry have opposed the principle of Representation by Population utterly; when that measure was brought up by Mr. Brown, it was crushed by the Government, although the justice of the measure must be apparent to all. Look at the relative position of the two Canadas, the Upper Province though vastly superior in wealth and population has only an equal voice in the assembly. Lower Canada majorities carry measures affecting our interests, perforce, through the corrupt conduct of Upper Canadian members. It was moved that a census should be taken to fully ascertain the numerical position of the two countries, the Government opposed that, and we remain in the same position. Lower Canada receives as much or more of the general revenue as Upper Canada which pays in three-fourths of that revenue. It was to alter this state of things that the resolution was introduced to overcome the influences now working against us. Those who read the public journals have seen how largely our policy has been swayed by Lower Canadian policy; the Upper Canadian portion of the ministry seek to attain their aims through Lower Canadian support, sacrificing us to their own selfish ends making concessions most injurious to our interests. All know the practical working of the Separate School system. When Mr. Hincks first brought in the bill it was considered almost a nullity. The present men had introduced a bill most obnoxious in its character; it was drafted by the Roman Catholic Bishop. It was strenuously opposed by the Opposition as being most unjust to Upper Canada, and many right thinking members not in opposition voting against it, the government was forced to abandon many objectionable clauses, still it is most unfair, and is condemned in Upper Canada. It is argued that the same privileges only, are demanded for the Lower as are granted to the Upper Province. But the cases are not analogous; in Lower Canada the School system was originally of such a sectional character that those of a different persuasion were forced to demand Separate Schools, while in Upper Canada the School Bill was originally completely divested of these objections, so that it was not compulsory that children should be educated in the Protestant faith. The conduct of the government in voting large sums to Theological Institutions of sectarian character has been universally condemned, he was not able to say to what extent but the grants had been very large. The people are this day called together to give their opinion on the conduct of the Ministry; that opinion has been expressed in a way not to be misunderstood. If a united effort be now made, and the Governor be memorialized by the people, we may gain a new election and be able to place men in power who will more fully carry out our views and wishes.

The second Resolution was moved by J. D. Phillips, Esq., seconded by Anthony Eastwood, Esq.:

Resolved, That we believe the Grand Trunk Railway was a speculation to enrich a few at the expence of many; that the late legislation on that subject in giving up the first lien on the road and extending the line to unpopulated and unprofitable parts of Lower Canada, and to complete the mis-government, granting four millions acres of Upper Canada land for Lower Canadian Railroad speculation, is alike impolitic and unjust.

Mr. Phillips did not think it his province to make many remarks on this occasion.—The Grand Trunk Railway was rather a large basis and the resolution was somewhat of a sweeping character. This immense Railway scheme originated with Mr. Hincks. Some opposition was made to carrying out so doubtful and dangerous a project, but it was overcome by Railway influence. The scheme was full of chiselling from its inception, and the government winds up by relinquishing its security on the road for the purpose of letting one company extend the road in an unprofitable direction. Not satisfied with this they immediately launch into other schemes of a still more questionable character, which threaten to be most prejudicial to our welfare as a country.

The third Resolution was moved by Geo. L. Pearson, Esq., seconded by Dr. Mahaffey.

Resolved, That we give our hearty and decided approval to those Honorable Legislative Councillors who voted against the Fifty Thousand Pound item in the Bill of Supply for the erection of Parliamentary Buildings at Quebec, a very small part of the population of Canada being below that City; and we also give our approval and tender our thanks to those members of Parliament who so laudably opposed the present corrupt administration through the former and late session of Parliament.

Mr. Pearson said the Resolution had only been put into his hands a few minutes since, that he was consequently unprepared to enter on the subject, but had no doubt the Resolution would be supported by the meeting.

Dr. Mahaffey seconded the Resolution, saying that he had much pleasure in so doing, had great delight in showing his appreciation of those members who had opposed the Fifty Thousand Pound grant to Quebec. Lower Canada had no claim to such a preference—her population was neither so numerous nor so energetic as our own; taking those things into consideration perhaps no place is so well fitted as Toronto for the permanent Seat of Government; he took it for granted that the Resolution would meet the views of the meeting.

The fourth Resolution was moved by Thos. N. Watson, Esq., seconded by Gabriel Harman, Esq.,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to support any candidate for our suffrages to represent us in Parliament but who will identify himself with, and vote in accordance with the well-known wishes of his constituents, advocating Representation based on population, the repeal of such clauses of the School Act favoring Separate Schools, opposing all money grants for sectarian purposes, and encouraging immigration by a liberal disposal of the Public Lands, exclusive of favoritism, national colonization, and the encouragement of speculators.

The fifth Resolution was moved by Gershiem Proctor, Esq., seconded by Robert Boyd, Esq.,

Resolved, That the unwarrantable and untruthful accusations made by the Hon. J. A. McDonald against George Brown, Esq., the member for Lambton, gives cause of contempt for the calumniator, which, as it lowers him, tends to raise his injured brother member more in the estimation of the public; and the chicanery exhibited in removing the Hon. Sir Allan N. McNab from his place in the Executive for political purposes, and placing one in his room, not representing any constituency, we consider not in conformity with Responsible Government, which with many other despicable acts warrants this meeting in pronouncing the present Administration as no longer worthy of the confidence of the people.

Mr. Robert Boyd said he was led to speak through his admiration of the person referred to in the Resolution. Thinks the subject an easy one to discuss; their loud condemnation from east to west proves their real position. Mr. Brown is an able advocate of the people's rights; thinks more of him than any other man, takes a very deep interest in him, he was opposed because he takes a deep interest in the people and represents their views. After all that has past it behooves us to be very careful as to whom we select for our candidates at the ensuing election. We were thwarted by the government in whatever we desired; they were so absorbed in their own pursuits as to care nothing for us. We want men who will consider our welfare and bow not to gold, who will fearlessly uphold our rights. We think the Opposition has held that position; George Brown has held that position. As yet we cannot tell what he and others will do until tried in high places. The voice of the people of Canada will show that these corrupt doings must have an end.

The sixth Resolution was moved by Thos. W. Tyson, Esq., seconded by Thomas Hall, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Petition be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he would, at as early a day as practicable, dissolve the present House of Assembly, and issue writs for a new election; that the following Petition be adopted, and that the Chairman sign it on behalf of the meeting, to be by him forwarded to His Excellency.

Mr. Tyson would not undertake to make a speech, it is a time for all to unite for our rights; the members of the government are banded together for corrupt purposes; the Upper Canadian members concede everything demanded to gain their ends; should the system continue land will depreciate through increased taxation—if we turn out the present men we can scarcely do worse. With regard to the previous resolutions the matters therein alluded to will inevitably cause anarchy and confusion. I am for having the School system conducted on a broad principle; every tub should stand on its own bottom; it is necessary that there should be two parties to work the government effectually—the opposition are not blind to their own interests. The people, although they may differ in opinion, yet, when things came plainly before them, they will not allow their rights to be trampled on.

Mr. Hartman being present was invited by the Chairman to speak, which he did as follows—It has afforded me much satisfaction, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, to find that this portion of my constituency approves of the course pursued by the opposition; to find that the proceedings of the government are condemned. I thought that the mover of the first resolution was touching lightly on the subject, but see that other resolutions have filled up the blanks. The papers, and the voice of Canada, have all condemned the ministry. Young politicians recollect nothing like the present government, so gross an instance has occurred but seldom, even in England. It is impossible to find any party supporting the ministry, a few men and papers in their employ may do so, save these it would be difficult to find any. Since the meeting in Toronto they have not openly opposed these meetings, but have spoken of them as got up by parties opposed to our Constitution. The people have taken the only course open to them, the ministers have set themselves in opposition to the people, it has more than once been shown that they do not possess the confidence necessary; when beaten on divisions they have treated it as the result of accident. Measures affecting us are forced through by Lower Canadian majorities. At the beginning of the Session they had a majority of two-thirds which has dwindled away until at length they could scarcely command an Upper Canadian majority at all. Sir A. N. McNab contended that a single majority was sufficient, they juggled him out of the ministry and remained in themselves; in a vote of a want of confidence the majority was against them. The people are taking the right course; by the aid of His Excellency the ministry trample on our rights. I should feel no satisfaction in returning to the House unless the people were with me. I think the course taken by the people is correct; I came merely to learn their wants and wishes, and feel strengthened by their feeling. There is little more to be said on the subject, the Press has discussed it so thoroughly. I thank the meeting for its approval of the course of our opposition.

After the Chairman had made some remarks on the orderly conduct of the meeting, he was requested to leave the Chair which was taken by Dr. Bull, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, and the meeting broke up.

News Items.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Farming community to the advertisement of Wilcocks & Thorne, for wheat. They inform us that they are making arrangements to purchase here permanently. Nothing will aid our progress more materially than the establishment of a good market where the Farmers may rely on always getting the highest price.

In the London Stock List, brought by the *North American*, we observe that Buffalo and Lake Huron stock is quoted at 1-4 to 3-4 premium; Great Western of Canada at 21 27 premium; Grand Trunk of Canada at 18 discount; and Canada Government debentures at 11 to 15 premium.

WASHITGTON, Aug. 25.—The feeling of the Senate now is, to sit the Session through until next March, unless the Army Bill is sooner passed. Gen. Cass held a protracted interview this morning with Secretary Davis, who urged that there should be no adjournment until Supplies were granted to the Army.

The French have gained another victory over the mountain Kybales in Algeria.

The Montreal *Herald* says that everything promises favourably for the success of the Lower Canadian Liberal party at the approaching elections for the Legislative Council.

The Right Hon. R. Lowe, one of Her Majesty's Executive Councillors, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, arrived at Donegana's Hotel, Montreal, from New York, on Wednesday. Mr. Lowe is understood to be one of the principal writers for the London *Times*. The London *Chronicle* says he is entrusted with a mission to Washington, to assist in adjusting the Central American difficulties.

Another important constituency has spoken out on the present aspect of public affairs. The electors of East Durham, on Wednesday last, held a mass meeting at Port Hope, and in a few series of telling resolutions with one voice condemned the Doughfaces, who now conduct the Government of Canada, and at the same time administered an emphatic rebuke to the member who misrepresented them, in assisting the Ministry to carry many of their worst measures.

The Oswego *Times* says the Underground Railway appears to be doing a large business through this city the present season. On Friday last a man and his wife with four children were despatched from here to Toronto. They were most intelligent looking fugitives, though in rags, and their backs scarred with the lash. They have ere this taken shelter from the devouring talons and bloody beak of the American Eagle, between the paws of the British lion.

A thousand men are now at Work on the Leviathan steamer, the *Great Eastern*, and she is expected at Portland in May next. Mr. Betts, one of the directors of the Steamship Company, completed the arrangements last week, for the building of the wharf for her accommodation at Portland, which is to be furnished at the expense of the city.

The storm of last week was very disastrous on the Hudson River. Rain fell for thirty-six hours, ceasing on Thursday morning. From Hudson to Yonkers, it is estimated that $200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. Most of the bridges have been destroyed and swept away. At Albany, on Thursday, all the docks and piers were under water, and the goods had to be removed from the warehouses along the river, to prevent their submersion. The river during the night rose four feet. The storm also extended to Connecticut. The celebrated "Charter Oak," in which the Charter of the Colony was concealed in 1689, and which was probably an old tree when Columbus discovered the New World, fell with a tremendous crash on Thursday morning. The Connecticut River rose ten feet in the course of a night, at latest accounts was still rising rapidly.

The event of Monday was the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Oshawa. Invitations had been issued to a considerable number of citizens, and four cars were very speedily filled when the hour of departure arrived. None of the members of the Government nor leading officials were there, but the Corporation mustered in full force, headed by the Mayor, and the presence of a number of ladies added much to the attractions of the trip. A very fine brick station-house has been erected at the Don Depot, apparently much too good for the business to be done there, but with the aid of decorations of evergreens and flags, it relieved the desolate aspect of the grounds which border on the marsh. At a quarter past twelve the train started, and proceeded at a very slow pace up the ascending grade towards the Scarboro' heights. People in Toronto are in the habit of thinking the whole locality to the east of the city as very low, but it is a fact that on the Grand Trunk east, a high altitude and a view of the bay and lake are obtained sooner than on any of the Western Roads. The line throughout almost the whole distance between Toronto and Oshawa traverses the shore of the lake; at each stopping place, the blue waters are in full view, and the excursionists had the opportunity of observing the position of the little ports which stud the shore.

The latest accounts from Kansas by way of St. Louis, confirm the report of the capture of the town of Lecompton by the free State men, and the flight of many of the inhabitants, including Governor Shannon and General Clarke, Indian agent. Mr. Woodson, Acting Governor, and Sheriff Jones, were taken prisoners. The pro-slavery men were rallying from all points; everywhere preparations were making for war, and a bloody conflict is anticipated.

On Friday the U. S. Senate proceeded to take into consideration the Army Bill sent up from the House, and by a vote of 35 to 7 struck out the Kansas proviso. In the House a message having been received announcing the action of the Senate, it was resolved by 94 to 92 to adhere to the Proviso, and a message to that effect sent to the Upper House. A motion was there made to "adhere" also, but the Senate adjourned without coming to a conclusion on the subject. The New York *Herald* says:—"The excitement at the capitol is becoming intense. Telegraphic messages have been sent off in all directions recalling the absentees, and the arrival of every train brings accessions to the strength of both parties. So far however, the republicans firmly hold their ground. There is much speculation as to what will be done if the Senate do not recede, and it is stated that if Congress adjourn without granting the Army Appropriations, the President will immediately call them together again."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lotteries and the Lottery Act.

The wholesome and judicious statute of the Legislature, in relation to Lotteries will come speedily into force, and is worthy notice. It provides that any person printing, advertising, or publishing, or procuring the publishing of any proposal scheme or plan for a Lotterly of any kind of property, real or personal, who shall be convicted thereof, upon the oath of one or more respectable witnesses, shall forfeit £5 for each offence.

It also declares that any person buying a Lottery ticket shall also forfeit a similar sum. But as a more effective restliction, it renders any sale, gift or barter of any property by way of Lottery absolutely void, and forfeited to any person who shall sue for the same. If the fines imposed be not paid, the convicting magistrate may commit for three months to jail.

The provisions of the act extend to the printing or publishing any advertisement of any foreign Lottery, to the sale of any tickets, or the advertising any tickets of such Lotteries.

The act does not, however, prevent joint tenants, or tenants in common of property, from dividing the property among them by lot.

Such are the provisions of this useful act, will come into force on the 1st of January next.—*The Witness.*

The Country's Verdict.

Four influential meetings have been held since our last issue, at which resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the Administration, and demanding a fresh appeal to the country. At Bowmanville where 400 electors assembled under the presidency of the Reeve, only one man was found to hold up his hand for the Ministry, and even he, on seeing that he was *alone*, drew it down immediately, evidently ashamed of his position. In Otonabee also no fewer than 200 of the yeomanry of the township left their harvest work for a day, to proclaim their detestation of the principles and policy which have characterized the men now in office, and resolutions denouncing the Administration, were passed without a dissentient voice. A similar meeting was held at Port Hope on Wednesday night. Another meeting of the electors of Darlington township came off on the 22nd, at Hampton. Guelph where the requisition had nearly a thousand signatures, will speak out on Tuesday week. In Brant a requisition is in process of signature, and other counties will shortly follow. There can be no mistaking what is the unanimous voice of the country, and now that the Governor General has returned from his tour below, we are entitled to look for an immediate reply to the numerous petitions which have been pouring in to the Government House, during His Excellency's absence.

Walker's Men.

The *N. Y. Times* publishes a curious document from Nicaragua. It is a circular addressed by seven of Walker's soldiers, now prisoners in Costa Rica—to their countrymen in the United States, denouncing Walker in the severest terms, and warning Americans not to enlist under his standard. They have resorted to this means of making their appeal, because as they allege, no statements from Nicaragua are allowed to reach the United States, except such as meet the approval of Walker himself.

Their charges against the General are certainly somewhat formidable. They review his whole history,—going back to the date of his first invasion of Lower California and endeavouring to convict him, at every stage of his progress, of utter incapacity and dishonesty. They give a novel and very curious account of the reasons of his coming to Nicaragua,—saying that it all arose from the schemes of one Byrum Cole, an American, who, on his return from California found himself in Nicaragua without the means of getting home, and who originated the scheme of getting Walker to join one of the political parties of that country, as much for frolic as anything else. They assert that Walker's position is becoming desperate,—that multitudes of the Americans who have been induced to join him have perished from disease,—that he is in no condition to fulfil any of his engagements, or to keep any of his promises,—and that those who may join him now will be sure to be disappointed and ruined.

Public Opinion and the Present Parliament.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that whilst large and more than usual respectable meetings are being held in the most of the leading constituencies of Upper Canada, to petition for a dissolution of the House, there are none to say that it is either deserving of public confidence, or entitled even to the "ordinary benefits of clergy" before its dissolution. At Hamilton, the intimate friends of Mr. John A. McDonald joined the allies of Sir Allan MacNab and George Brown, in asking for an appeal to the people. In Toronto, the desire for a dissolution was so strong, that it made men sever the ties of years, and act with those they never acted with before, in order to express their want of confidence in the existing Parliament. In Oxford, we perceive the feeling was precisely the same. Conservatives joined Reformers; and Radicals were even willing to meet tories on the common bridge of the corruptions and untrustworthiness of the present House of Assembly. At Peterborough Mr. Conger was forced to say, *that Mr. Vankoughnet was an Orangeman*, in order to justify his voting for the government of which Mr. V. is a member. Thus in the face of upwards of 900 registered Roman Catholic votes for him, Mr. Conger finds it necessary to appeal to Orangemen for political existence, and for future influence.—And whilst he thus literally abnegates everything he had said at an election some six months before, he had not a word to say against a general election; and not a remonstrance to urge against the sweeping condemnation of the existing Government, or the Parliament which endorsed it.

Meantime a requisition, with no less than

840 or 850 signatures has been presented to Charles Allan, Esq., the Warden of Wellington, to call a meeting to express want of confidence in the present House. In Peel, we understand the Conservatives and Reformers are running a sort of race, to see who will express the largest share of want of confidence in the existing Parliament;—and in North and East York, there will probably be the largest meetings ever held in the ridings, for a similar object.

Those who are acquainted with public opinion in Upper Canada, must see that the present Parliament is not only doomed, but is regarded with feelings of distrust and apprehension amounting to little short of a panic. Nor is it to be wondered at. Men who were elected to put down jobbery, were found to be the worst and most unscrupulous justifiers of jobbers. Men who were entrusted as *Clear Grits*, have turned out to be capable of anything for £1250 a year; and of cringing to anybody, so long as they can wear the livery of office; whilst in Lower Canada, the present House of Assembly represents but the unscrupulousness of men who are elected for their purity, the time-serving of men who we elected for their fidelity: and the utter want of consistency of men who were elected for their steadfastness. It is little wonder, indeed, that the people are disgusted; and it will be less if they get alarmed, in case those who control *the mere formalities of their rights* shut their eyes to the political emergencies of the times.—*Colonist.*

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, August 28, 1856.

FLOUR, $6 @ $6¼ ℔ barrel.
FALL WHEAT, 5s 3d @ 5s 6d ℔ bushel.
SPRING WHEAT, 5s 3d.
OATS, 2s 6d.
PEAS, 2s 6d
PORK $7 @ $7½.
BUTTER, 1s ℔ lb.
EGGS, 10d ℔ dozen.
POTATOES, 2s 6d.
HAY, ℔ ton $12 @ $14.
COMMON, 10s @ 11s 3d ℔ cord.

Toronto, August 27, 1856.

FLOUR, 5th @ 5th 6d ℔ barrel.
WHEAT, 6s 0d @ 7s 1d ℔ bushel.
OATS, 2s @ 2s 6d ℔ bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED, 4s a bushel.
PEAS, 2s 10d @ 3s 2d ℔ bushel.
RYE, 5s 2d ℔ bushel.
POTATOES, 5s @ 6s ℔ bushel.
CARROTS, 1½d ℔ bunch.
BEETS, 4d ℔ bunch.
TURNIPS, 2½d ℔ bunch.
PORK, 41s 3d ℔ 100 lbs.
BEEF, 6d @ 7½d ℔ lb.
LARD, 9d ℔ lb.
MUTTON, 6d @ 7½d ℔ lb.
BUTTER, fresh, 1s @ 1s 6d ℔ lb.
EGGS, 1s @ 1s 2d ℔ dozen.
COMMON, 17s @ 20s ℔ load.
HAY, $11 @ $11 ℔ ton.

New York, August 26, 1856.

FLOUR, $6,25 @ $7,25 ℔ barrel.
WHEAT, $1,40 $1,65c. ℔ bushel.
CORN, 57 @ 61c.
OATS, 41 @ 42c.
PORK, $19,41 ℔ barrel.
BEEF, hams at $11 @ $15.

BIRTHS.

At Aurora, on the 20th inst., the wife of Dr. Geikie of a son.

At Orillia, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Daniel Perry of a son.

DIED.

At Holland Landing, on the 1st inst., Mr. Amos Wright, at a very advanced age—being one of the oldest inhabitants.

At his residence, Whitchurch, on the 21st inst., Mr. Jonathan Petch, senr., aged 78—a native of Whitby, Yorkshire, England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH FOR WHEAT, AUGUST, 1856.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public, that they are now erecting a Grain Elevator at the *Newmarket Railway Buildings*, and are prepared to pay the highest Cash price for any quantity of

Good Merchantable Fall and Spring Wheat,

Delivered at the Newmarket Station of the Northern Railway.

Extra Superfine Flour for Family use, and Mill Offalls of all kinds, for sale on the lowest terms.

WILCOCKS & THORNE.
Newmarket, Aug. 26th, 1856. 37tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

SIMPSON'S BREWERY,

With the Land and Buildings adjoining.

The above property is situated in the town of Newmarket adjacent to the Railway station, having a frontage of 297 feet on Ontario and Mill streets, and is admirably adapted for laying out in town lots. There is an excellent barn and stable on the premises. The material of the brewery being of the best description would be very valuable for building purposes. The Newmarket creek washes the eastern side of the lot, which is also well supplied with spring water. And the location is one of the best for a brewery distillery or foundry. Terms of sale, liberal. For particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Solicitor, Newmarket. H. CAWTHRA, Toronto.

☞ All parties are hereby cautioned against removing the bricks or other material from the said premises, without permission of the above parties.

Newmarket August 28th 1856. 37tf

NOTICE.

I, WILLIAM A. CLARK, at present, and for upwards of twelve months past, residing at the Village of Newmarket, in the Township of Whitchurch in the County of York, and being engaged in superintending the business of a Cloth and Woollen Factory, do hereby give notice that I intend to present a Petition to SAMUEL BEALEY HARRISON Esquire, the Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of York and Peel, praying to be examined, touching my debts, estate and effects, and to be protected from all process, and also to be discharged from all debts and liabilities due or contracted up to the time of the presentment of the said Petition according to the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session held in the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent debtors act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned" upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects for payment of my just and lawful debts. And I hereby further give notice that the time when the matter of the said Petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and *North York Sentinel* newspapers, one month at least after the date hereof.

As witness my hand this twenty-fifth day of August 1856.

W. A. CLARK.

(Signed) ECCLES & DOYLE, *Solicitors.* 37tf

BRICKS, BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is now offering for Sale at this Village 50,000 Bricks of good quality.

HENRY HARRIS, *Architect, Builder, &c.*
Aurora, July 7th, 1856. 30tf

Eccles, Carroll & Doyle,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto. 1y1

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION,

KEPT by *NICHOLAS HAWKS*. This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.

Newmarket, Aug. 14th, 1856. 37tf

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to apprise his customers and the public in general, that he is now

Making up a Superior Stock of Clothing, from his large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c.,

AT

His Establishment in Water Street.

D. S, feels much pleasure in recommending these garments to the public, as he has engaged the services of an experienced Cutter from one of the largest Clothing Houses in New York, he feels confident that the most particular can be fitted.

Clothing of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest style, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF

INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large Scale shewing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans. Address,

DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agents.
Toronto, August 6, 1856. 36e4

☞ All papers in Canada West to publish for one month and send accounts to Dennis & Boulton.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that celebrated wheat growing farm; being the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 2d concession of King, (formerly old survey West Gwillimbury,) containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Title indisputable.

TERMS.—One-third down.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, (post paid) to the proprietor.

F. F. McARTHUR, Bowmanville.
June 16, 1856. 31tf

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856. 17

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,
NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins.
do. do. Bareges,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses,
Plain & Figured Glace, and Gros de Naples,
Summer de Laines,
do. Cashemeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliants,
Shawls,
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c..

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 22tf.

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.
May 14, 1856. 22tf

SHARON ILLUMINATION

Will take place on the evening of the 5th of September, at 7 o'clock. Worship the day following at eleven. Tea at 2 or before. We much desire that peace, harmony, and respect, should be observed to all that attend. That tickets be received before worship on Saturday the 6th.

Our principles are love and peace,
With prayer that union may increase,
That priest and prelates condescend
To be the distant sinners friend.
That Parliaments may be more wise,
Than legislate with blinded eyes,
That Editors be just and true,
And give to every port their due.

DAVID WILLSON.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

OF THE

SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,

Of the *LATEST STYLES*, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.,

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,

Of American Manufacture,

For Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Dunstable

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS

Of the latest Parisian, English and and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

Of the celebrated Rochester make,

With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley *SAWS.*

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Sucedes IRON. ALSO STEEL

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C,

To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE

In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE,

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tuscan, Straw, and

FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. Invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.
Newmarket. April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING ND MOWING MACHINES,
THRASHING MACHINES,
SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,
STRAW CUTTERS,
ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,
HORSE RAKES, &C., &C.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON, & CO.
Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

A SELECTED

LIST OF LANDS

For Sale.

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each. - - - -	406 acres.
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. - - -	400 acres.
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. - - -	200 acres.
4th. Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-1 7, (old survey.) together - -	350 acres.

Township of Artemesia.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each. - - - -	228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each. - -	90 acres

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*
Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist,

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.
Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.
McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.
J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.
R. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.
Henry Stone's do, Penville, the 27th do.
W. Moore's do, Brownsville, the 28th do.
Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do.
Mansion House, Shaton, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.
——, Queensville, the 19th do. do.,
Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19y1

DR. PYNE,

INFORMS the Public *that on and after the first of May*, he will be found (when not absent on professional duty,) at his *Dwelling House, on Lydia Street*, opposite the Woollen Factory Newmarket.

April 20th, 1856. 20tf

SPRING FASHIONS!

IN

Bonnets, Mantillas, Dresses, &c.

MISS MAGUIRE,

Grateful for past Patronage, respectfully Solicits an Inspection of her Spring Stock of *Millinery*, consisting in part of

New and Appropriate Styles in
Silk, Satin, and Lace Capes,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Children's White and Coloured Hats,
Bonnet Shapes,
Very Rich Feathers,
Wire Frames,
Flowers,
Straw Trimming,
White and Coloured Rushes,
Morning and Dress Caps, &c., &c.

All of which she will sell for a very small advance for *Cash*. Money returned cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

CAPE AND DRESS FEATHERS *For Sale.*

All ordered work done at the *Lowest Price.*
Newmarket. April 21, 1856. 19tf

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

Particularly

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase

Goods Suitable for the Season,

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES,

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2tf

STOVE WAREHOUSE,

NEWMARKET,

NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.

G. MORTIMORE

WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a *large assortment of*

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

OF THE NEWEST PATERNS,

which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.

In connection with the above will be found a *general assortment of*

TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON-WARE,

Always on hand, or made to order.

Job Work

In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.

Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 1y1

WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

☞ Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

A. Boultbee.

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Newmarket. 1y

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILLE,

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 24, 1856. 4tf

FARM FOR SALE,

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King,

200 ACRES,

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly Instalments.

Enquire of

A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.
February 20th, 1856, 10tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is a still increasing his STOCK of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York price.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At publisher's prices at

NIXON'S *Book Store.*

Thomas Nixon

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.
Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.
Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE, *Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.*
January 21, 1856. 6tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment.

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞ All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.
Sharon, Feby 7th, 1856 81y

AURORA

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,

AURORA.

AN ACROSTIC.

After years spent in toiling and taking my brain;
Looking forward with hope, not to labour in vain,
From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade,
Recompence I now seek for the progress I've made;
Endeavouring to give satisfaction to all
Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known,
Especially the friends of Aurora, my home,
Recently established, in Aurora I'm found,
Ready to attend to the public around; [carriage,
You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village,
And test the ability of the painter whose name
Initials of each of these lines will proclaim;
Not boasting but telling the work I can do,
Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work too;
Each shall be promptly and well executed,
Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honour, justice and honesty,
Upright in dealings, this is my policy,
Requesting the public to give me a share
Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care,
Receiving fair prices for the value I give,
And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856. 18y1

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

George F. Giles,

BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb. 15th, 1856. 9

HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c., Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental,

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

NEWMARKET FACTORY.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the

NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY,

And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes, and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARK, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that the machinery in the

NEWMARKET FACTORY

Is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by the Yard,

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannels,
Blankets, Plaid dress goods,
And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage, which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.
Newmarket, June 4th, 1856. 6f-25

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE!

Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after June 17th the Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7 A. M., arrives at Collingwood at 11.45 A. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Toronto at 10.10., A. M.

Mail Train at 3.30 P. M., arrives at Toronto at 8.00 P. M.

Mail Trains, North and South, connects daily with steamer *J. C. Morrison*, on Lake Simcoe.

Accommodation Train [North] connects on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of week with steamers *Buckeye State, Keystone State, Queen City*, and *Niagara*, one of which will leave upon the arrival of the Train for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The *Louisiana* leaves every Friday evening for Green Bay.

Mail Train from the North connects every evening with steamers *Europa* or *Champion.*

J. L. GRANT, *Superintendent.*
Toronto, June 17, 1856. 30tf

Columbus H. Green,

BARRISTER, &c., 57 King Street (East), Toronto. 1y

FARMERS READ THIS!

AND THINK TWICE

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

The cheapest Grocery in Newmarket is

Charles J. Burnie's,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. JAMES FORSYTH'S HOTEL,

Where you will find the best selected and most varied

STOCK OF GROCERIES

Kept by any one north of Toronto, such as:

Teas, Sugars, Coffees,
Tobacco (Plug & fine cut,)
Barley, Rice, Oatmeal,
Nuts, Oranges,
Pepper Sauce,
Pickled Pickles,
Soda Biscuits,
Cheese, Crackers,
Baking Powder,
Soap, Candles,

And every description of Spices.

Which articles having been purchased on the most advantageous terms, cannot be surpassed as to quality and lowness of price.

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce, Paper Rags, and Sheep Skins, taken in exchange.

Also Cloth, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannel's (Plain White & Fancy,)
[illegible] Blankets,

And other articles of Home Manufacture given in exchange for

WOOL,

AND THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Allowed for the same.

CHAS. J. BURNIE.
Newmarket, 2nd June, 1856.

F. W. ATHRICK

INFORMS the Public that he has made arrangements with the celebrated firm of

SMALL & ADDISON,

By means of which he can furnish

PIANOES, MELODEONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Cheap.

Also MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c., &.

Newmarket, May 1, 1856. 26tf

STEAMERS

ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,

CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH ERIE & ONTARIO R. R.,

WILL on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for Niagara, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a. m.
" " 12 00 noon.
and at 4 00 p. m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Browne's Wharf, foot of Church Street.

Steamer PEERLESS will leave from Wharf foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD, Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.
GEORGE B. REDFIELD, Superintendent,
Toronto, May 22, 1856.

OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALL

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

Is now fitted up in the most comfortable style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE Undersigned having commenced the above business, lately carried on by *Mr. W. Wallis*, would solicit the patronage of all those wishing to purchase

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

as he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER,

than any similar establishment in Newmarket. The work being executed under his own eye he will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.

☞ Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KEOUGH.
Newmarket, May 28, 1856. 24m3

Dr. Hackett

HAS *Removed* to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 21y1

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gorham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*
May 31, 1856. 25tf

ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf

CANADA AND HER RESOURCES,

Being the Essay which received the Second Prize, by ALEXANDER MORRIS, A. M.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

For sale by

THOMPSON & CO., 52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec. 13, 1855.

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR.

A bachelor sat at his blazing fire
And, he felt into a doze;
And he dreamed that o'er his wrinkled pate,
Had been blown the nuptial noose.

A rosy boy came to his side,
And took from his beaming face he shook
Fair curls in childish glee.

Then clear rang out his merry voice,
He shouted aloud—"Papa,
I don't love anybody else
But you and dear Mamma."

Oh! the bachelor's heart o'er ran with joy,
He long by love unlit,
And from its unsery depths poured out
A libation infinite.

Outstretching arms of strength unshorn,
He hugged—He felt too cut,
Thus what wher matter occurred,
Had leaped into his lap.

THE HANDSOME MAN.

They tell that I'm handsome yet,
And all the ladies say
"Do look at that—the dear old man
Grows younger every day."
And when I go out I take—A young one
How came you free from this?
I always answer "In my youth
I Paid for Yourself Bitts!"

KNICK-KNACKS.

An ancient case of Filibustering and its punishment, is thus told in a very old volume, with which a great many now-a-days seem to be unacquainted:—A certain Naboth had a vineyard contiguous to the palace of Ahab, King of Israel, in Samaria, which the said King coveted and asked for as follows: "Give me thy vineyard that I may have it for a garden of herbs, *because it is near* unto my house." Naboth refusing to part with it, the result was, he was put to death and his vineyard taken. But Ahab was told, and it came to pass:—"Thus saith the Lord, in the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth, shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine."

A Yankee woman marries by calculation, a French woman from custom, and a Canadian from love. A French woman loves to the end of the honey-moon, a Yankee woman for life (perhaps), a Canadian eternally.

A Boston woman has sent a very brief letter to a member of Congress from Massachusetts. It reads as follows:—"Balaam's ass spoke once—can't you?"

"John, I fear you are forgetting me," said a damsel to her sweetheart. "That's a fact Sue," replied her swain, "I have been forgetting you those two years."

There are persons who would lie prostrate on the ground, if their vanity or their pride (vulgarly termed brass in the face,) did not hold them them up.

There are many men who appear to be struggling against adversity and yet are happy; but more who, although abounding in wealth, are miserable.

Life is a romance which most young ladies would like to begin by reading the 3rd volume first—as it is the one which generally contains the marriage.

A celebrated dandy was one evening in company with a young lady, and observing her kiss her favorite poodle, he advanced, and begged the like favor, remarking that she ought to have as much clarity for him as she had shown to a dog. "Sir," said the belle, "I never kissed my dog when he was a puppy." The fellow took the hint and was off. [He must have been green to make the request to a dog-loving dame, that's so.]

In going on board a Mississippi steamboat the other day, Mr. Jones met Mr. Smith. Which way are you going, Smith—up or down? That depends on circumstances. If I sleep over the boiler, up—if in the cabin, down.

What is the great striking spell which binds the heart of man to woman forever? Love, fidelity, and modesty.

The Home Journal observes that another bubble has broken by the recent development of the fact, that the costly displays of bridal presents at numerous weddings in New York for a few years back, have been hired from extensive jewellers for a reasonable amount.

Quick's provincial professional trip's were attractive and profitable. It was during one of these that the stage coach was stopped by a highwayman. His only fellow traveller, a taciturn old gentleman, had fallen fast asleep. "Your money, sir," exclaimed Turpin's first cousin. Quick, assuming the dialect and manner of a raw country lad, replied with a stupid stare of astonishment,—"Money, zur, Uncle there (pointing to the sleeper) pays for I, twinpikes and all." Thereupon the highwayman woke "Uncle" with a sharp slap on the face, and, (in classical phrase) cleaned him out, leaving the little chuckling comedian in quiet possession of a bumper benefit.

During the last seven years, fourteen hundred murders, it is said, have been perpetrated in and about San Francisco, and the city fiself has been burned down seven times.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

THE "COLONIST,"

(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY,)

ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other Newspaper in Canada, and steadily increasing at the rate of 600 Subscribers per month, or 6,000 per annum, being fully four times as fast as any other Canadian Newspaper; and in a short time will issue 25,000 COPIES PER WEEK.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoodsman, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the NEWS OF THE WEEK, or WEEKLY "COLONIST." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The wholesale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interests to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen by HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS!!!

☞ N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 3s. 9d. per week.

Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same Low Rates as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Toronto, August, 1855. Publishers.

THE LEADER.

FULL MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having canvassed for party support—without having established any interested agencies for the enlistment of public patronage—without having covenanted before hand for the co-operation of a single individual either in public or private life, announced his intention of publishing a first class political Journal. The bitterness, the personal as well as the political rancorosity which characterized Party journalism throughout the Province, led him to anticipate that a newspaper which should introduce a new era in the political literature of the Province by discussing public questions solely on their merits—by discarding personalities, unless when these were unavoidable—by pertinaciously eschewing the citadel of public opinion by argument rather than by appeals to passion and prejudice, could not fail to win its way into favor and influence with an intelligent community. Taking a retrospect from the present stand point, the proprietor feels that he can congratulate himself on the realization of the highest anticipations. Only a few months after the journal was published, the results were with which the public supported it justified sanguine surmise. A few months more and he found himself warranted in increasing the size of the journal from a Semi Weekly to a Daily edition. An enlargement, both in the Daily and the Weekly, had to be made at a later date; and about 12 months ago, by the incorporation of the Daily *Patriot* with the *Leader*, another important step in advance was taken by the issue of an Evening as well as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen separate issues each week were thus given from the same Press and under the same Proprietorship as that which first cast forth the Semi-Weekly bantling of 1852, to win its way to public favour.

A few months thereafter, and before the *Leader* had completed the third year of its existence, a step still more important in newspaper improvement was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice which every other journal on this continent—the New York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, excepted—have shunned from, he determined on discarding the handbill system of advertising by the use of large type, displayed over a great surface, and not only occupying space which might be devoted to reading matter, but destroying that harmony in the mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms so marked a feature in English Journals as compared with those of the United States, France and Germany. Along with this plan of condensation the Proprietor made simultaneously another change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice, without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the shape of an improvement. This change it is needless to say, was the adoption of the quarto form of publication. All these changes, however, exemplified a progress in the history of journalism which the Province had never before witnessed. And how sensible the reading public were of the improvement may be gathered from the fact, that before the completion of the third year of the *Leader's* existence our paper was in the hands of FIFTEEN THOUSAND Families; and could count between ninety and a hundred thousand readers. This patronage although unprecedented in the Province—was procured by no agency save that of the voluntary co-operation of an appreciative public. The readers of the various editions of our journals have not been indifferent to the fact, that we had sacrificed in some measure the patronage of the advertising community solely for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that there might be more reading matter in the paper, and in order secondly, that the taste of an intelligent people might be gratified by the introduction of important mechanical improvements.

In the Fourth year of the Journals existence we sit down to chronicle yet another step in its progress. We have already alluded to the sacrifices which we have made of advertising patronage, purely for the benefit of the reading community.—The time has come when we think the interests both of our readers and our advertisers may be advanced by an improvement altogether new in the progress of Canadian Journalism. To give proper facilities to the advertisers for display, at the same time that we jealously protect the interests of our readers by an ample record of the news of the day, is a problem which has cost some labour to solve. Whether we have succeeded, the future must in part be left to determine. Our plan is to discard the quarto form and throw open our columns for advertising display. We introduce at the same time the fine broad column of the English Daily Journals—so well suited to exhibit advertisement, and yet so well adapted to purposes of condensation when space is valuable, and it always must be in a leading political and general newspaper. With the introduction of the broad column, the Proprietor determined also on improving the quality of the printing paper; and with these changes we obtain an additional space nearly equal to four of our broad columns. The tendency of our change, however is more toward mechanical excellence and perfect workmanship than toward mere enlargement. We purpose to strive to show those who follow our Leadership what can be done in the way of newspaper progress. And we have that confidence in the intelligence, the refinement, and the good taste of a Canadian community that we shall not labor in vain.

In regard to the literary Department of the journal the public are the fittest judges whether there will be corresponding improvement. On this point it is out of place to say anything.

Our journal professes to speak on behalf of the intelligence of the Province. We claim for it the character of calmly discussing questions of political and social interest; of working with and for the body of the people rather than slavishly serving a party; and of furnishing intelligence of the most valuable kind in advance of any other journal in Canada.

Subscriptions to the above papers will not be discontinued till all arrears are paid and ordered to be stopped, unless at the option of the Proprietor. The subscription will run on, and be payable whether taken out of the Post Office or not, till the amount due be paid up. Money can safely be transmitted through the Post Office, and when enclosed in a letter "Registered," post-paid, and placed in the hands of any Postmaster, it will be at the risk of the Publisher. Such letters, containing money for subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed, "JAMES BEATY," "Leader," or "Patriot," as the case may be, Office, Toronto.

All receipts for monies will be signed "ROBERT BEATY," no persons out of the office having authority to give receipts.

TERMS:

Morning Daily Edition at Five Dollars a year in Advance, otherwise Six Dollars.

Evening Edition same terms.

The Semi-Weekly Edition or United Empire, Published every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three Dollars, in Advance; when not so paid, Three-and-a-Half Dollars.

The *Weekly Leader*, Published every Wednesday Morning, at One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

The *Weekly Patriot* also Published every Wednesday, at the same rate, One Dollar per Annum or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia, America, Persia, Europa, Asia, Canada, Africa, Niagara,

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow;—Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

100 NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at $20 each.
J. WALTON, & Co.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its fifteenth year { Vol XV } of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial British dying City like New York. The Newark *Mercury* once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard grinding, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallability, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues: a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial developement & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborgines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our misgiving anticipations. With no sikly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions,) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six olumns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	29,500 copies
Semi-Weekly	14,175 "
Weekly	139,500 "
California edition	6,000 "
Total	189,175 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; two copies for $5; five for $11 25.
WEEKLY, $2; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies TO ONE ADDRESS for $20; larger clubs $1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856

OF THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between 60,000 and 70,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character prepared, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post*.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE,

Single Copy,	$2 00	PER ANNUM.
4 Copies,	$5 00	"
8 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10 00	"
13 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$15 00	"
20 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20 00	"

Address, *always post-paid*,
DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.

NEWS FOR FARMERS!

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the farmers of Canada,
MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE
with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaption to uneven surfaces—Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and *vice versa*. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, $130.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the raker have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling*. Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

Seymor and Morgan's Reaper, which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

Price $120.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE,

Price $110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing.
February, 6th., 1856. 8y1

The "Colonist."

This paper after the 1st of July will be issued on the following terms for subscriptions:—

	£	s.	D.
Daily Colonist, per annum	0	15	0
Extra for mailing single copies	0	2	6
Tri-weekly or British Colonist (mailed)	0	12	6
Weekly Colonist or News of the Week, single copies	0	7	6
Do. in Clubs of five copies	1	5	0

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway, New York, publish the following Periodicals. They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials, afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Pictorial Illustrations, all subjects of interest, Phrenological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.—Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to Dietics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child, who loves health! Who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts."—*Fountain Journal*.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the ridiculously low price of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure."—*New York Tribune*.

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample numbers sent gratis. Agents Wanted. Inclose the amount, and direct as follows,

FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

December, 1855.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening out a large stock of British and American Hardware, Carpenters Tools, &c.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Golden Syrup, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Hhds Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscovado, Sugar, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

60 Boxes of choice Brands Tea, comprising of Young Hyson, Souchong, Imperial, and Gunpowder, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Kegs American Nails, of the best Brand, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

15 Barrels Golden Syrup, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Boxes Glass (German) just arrived and for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Kegs Pure White Lead, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

10 Barrels Elephant Oil, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

5 Barrels Raw Linseed and 5 Hhds Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

1 Box of the famous Washesto Stone, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

20 Cwt. of Rice, a superior article, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws and Mueley Saws, for sale by the Subscriber,
D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 25, 1855. 25

THE

MAINE LIQUOR LAW:

ITS

ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND RESULTS,

INCLUDING A LIFE OF

HON. NEAL DOW.

Embellished with beautiful Steel portraits of
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HON. NEAL DOW,
HON. GERRIT SMITH:
And portraits on wood of
REV. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.
REV. JOHN PIERPONT, and
LUCRETIA MOTT.

Also, engravings representing the Residence of NEAL DOW; an elegant Silver Pitcher, presented to him by the people of New Jersey; and a MAP, showing the extent of Prohibition in the United States.

The work is divided into four parts, as follows:

Part I. contains the Life of Neal Dow, including the Origin of the Maine Law, illustrated by appropriate engravings.

Part II. contains a History of the Maine Law movement in the United States, British Provinces, and foreign countries, containing valuable statistical table showing the political strength of the Maine Law party in the United States.

Part III. contains the Results of Prohibition in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Vermont, as obtained by direct information from the residents of each county, given on the authority of Clergymen, magistrates, deacons and men of acknowledged reputation and influence in society.

Part IV. contains the Prohibitory Liquor Laws of the various States of the union, those enacted by the United States Government, and also the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Society of Friends.

There is a separate and copious index to each division and the whole is arranged with the design of making it "The Temperance Man's Text-Book." It is the first and only standard work on the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and no friend of prohibition should be without the facts which it contains. The work of which the temperance cause may well feel proud, has been given to the world by the "Maine Law Statistical Society" at a great outlay of capital, and it is only by an extensive sale that the expenses of so costly a book can be defrayed.

The work is compiled by Henry S. Cubb, Secretary of the M. L. S. S., and is accompanied by a pamphlet containing the list of officers and members of the Society for 1856.

Price, beautifully bound in Muslin, **$1.50.**

☞ Sent POST PAID, to any part of the British Provinces on receipt of the price.

Register letters and address

"WILLIAM H. ORR,
Assist. Sec. of M. L. S. S., for B. N. A.
OSHAWA, C. W."

HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY

ON

CANADA.

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3D., 8VO., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s; ornamentally bound in cloth, 6s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE ONE CENT.

The Cheapest Paper in the United States.

ENGLISH CLUBS $1;—TEN COPIES $9; TWENTY-FIVE COPIES $22.

THE *New York Weekly Times* is known throughout the United States as one of most interesting and valuable newspapers in the country. For the sake of extending its influence still more widely, its proprietors have determined upon a very great reduction in its subscription price.

The *Weekly Times* is elegantly printed upon a quarter sheet, each number containing eight pages, or forty-eight columns—devoted entirely to reading matter. It will give all *News of the Day*; *Correspondence* from all parts of Europe and the United States; *Literary Miscellany*, original and selected; *Agricultural*, *Commercial*, *Financial*, *Legislative* and *Miscellaneous Reports*; *Editorial New Items*, *&c.*, *&c.* Special attention will be given to *Agricultural Intelligence*, including Reports of the Grain and Cattle Markets: in this department the *Weekly Times*, will not be surpassed by any New York paper.

Its European Correspondence is unequalled for ability and interest by that of any Journal in the United States. Governor Kossuth is a regular correspondent, and among its contributors are some of the most distinguished writers of the day. The "Paris Times" letters from Paris, have obtained a wide reputation and are universally popular.

The *Weekly Times* is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by Henry J. Raymond, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the *Weekly Times* will be sent to subscribers by mail or express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1,
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers shall receive an extra copy.

Postage on the *Weekly Times* is:—
To Canada, payable in advance,....26 cents a year.
Within the State,.....13 cents a year.
Within the United States,.....26 cents a year.

The *Daily Times* (morning or evening edition, as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States, for six dollars a year.

The *Semi-Weekly Times*, published twice a week and containing very nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, printed upon a handsome Quarto sheet, is sent to Subscribers for Three dollars a year. Two copies for Five dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country newspapers that may copy this prospectus with an editorial reference directing attention to it, and send a copy marked, to this office, may receive the *Semi-Weekly Times* in exchange for one year. Four dollars required from weekly journals for exchange with daily.

All letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, HARPER & Co.,
No. 139, Nassau-st., N. Y.

New York, August 1, 1855.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE

HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH!

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toronto.....	8 10	3 50	10 00
Minico.....	8 18	3 59	10 15
Port Credit.....	8 59	4 50	20 50
Oakville.....	9 48	4 08	10 32
Bronte.....	9 00	4 20	11 15
Wellington Square	9 15	4 35	11 35
Hamilton.....	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Hamilton.....	10 40	6 10	2 20
Wellington Square	11 00	6 30	3 25
Bronte.....	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville.....	21 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit.....	11 45	7 20	4 35
Minico.....	11 57	7 32	4 50
Toronto.....	12 05	7 40	5 05

The above trains connect at Hamilton, with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK,

and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD Trains at

DETROIT, FOR CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

The 3 30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west, at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GALT, PARIS, LONDON,

And intermediate Stations.

THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

☞ STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, December, 1855. 1

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new Illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address
Office of "Children's Paper."
York Chambers, Toronto St.,
Toronto C. W.

Dec. 4, 1855.

STEAM BEWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBRGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cunaming Comander.
NEW YORK, 2150 " Robt. Craig, "
GLASGOW, 1862 " John Duncan, "

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.....$75

A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....$30

Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.

New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.

Dec 6, 1855. 1

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON SHORT NOTICE,

And at Moderate Prices.

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